FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 19, 1858. [NO. 2146.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

THE WIFE'S REVENGE.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

"No strawberries! What in the world is the reason you didn't order some?" exclaimed Edward Lester, as he entered his pleasant home in the suburbs of Boston. "You know, Maria, I am very fond of them, and you are determined to punish me in some way if you can."

"Punish you, Edward? What do you talk so for?" returned the wife, a sweet little woman, full of beauty and grace.

"You know I like them very much," added the petulent husband.

"But they taste too strongly of the money."

"Come, come, Maria, no more of poor Richard's saws. I am heartily sick of them."

"You would not have me pay sixty cents a box for strawberries would you?"

"Why not!"

"It is too much."

"No, it isn't."

"You cannot afford it."

"Yes I can. Isn't my salary fifteen hundred dollars a year?"

"I do not think strawberries at sixty cents a box are very profitable," replied the pretty wife, with a pleasant smile.

"Pooh!"

The brute! Edward Lester did not deserve such a beautiful, sweet-tempered wife as Maria. What business had he to fret at, and scold such a lovely piece of womankind as she was! It was wicked, and I can hardly keep my temper while I record this wicked conduct.

But Edward Lester, in spite of his petulent manner, was really an excellent fellow, and loved the pretty little woman with all his soul, though it is true he had a very singular way of showing it. He deserved a thrashing for his hasty word, yet as he eventually learnt better, it is not worth while to dwell too long upon the dark side of his character.

He was a very smart salesman, and was employed in a large establishment in the city, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. For the first year after his marriage he had boarded, but desiring to have the comforts of home in all their purity, the young couple had decided to go to housekeeping.

Edward would have hired a large house at a rent of four hundred dollars a year, if his wife had not persisted that such a dwelling would wear her life out. He then left the matter entirely to her, and she found a nice little cottage seven miles from the city, at a rent of one hundred and fifty. The husband liked it very well, and Maria furnished it in a very plain but neat style.

They were at home now, and for a time the novelty of the thing kept Edward in excellent humor; but he was a reckless fellow, and had no idea whatever of the value of money. He always spent all his salary, and sometimes a little more.

Edward was out of humor because he had no strawberries, and when he sat down to the table, the tea was took weak, the bread tasted of saleratus, and the butter was too strong. He snarled and growled, first at Maria and then at Bridget, till the wife was almost discouraged. But she did not yield to the impulse of the moment and get out of temper. She kept smiling, however cutting and severe came the criticisms of her husband.

After tea he was a little mollified, for there seemed nothing more to grumble at, and even condescended to smile.

"Edward, I want fifty dollars to-morrow," said Maria.

This was rather a remarkable request for the careful little woman to make, for she was very prudent in regard to her private expenses.

"Certainly Maria," replied Edward. "I hope you are going to buy a new silk."

"I am."

He handed her the money, and hoped she would dress herself a great deal better than ever before, for he could afford it.

"I am going to spend as much money as I can," she replied.

"That is right, Maria, do," added the reckless husband.

And Edward soon had reason to repent this advice, for Maria now seemed to spend all her spare time in asking him for money. He was too reckless, too magnanimous to deny her, or to suggest that she was exceeding the bounds of reason.

She was merciless in her drafts upon him, and to supply her demands, for he had not the courage to refuse her modest requests, he was obliged to curtail his own private expenses. On several occasions he had been obliged to borrow money to meet her requisitions upon his purse; and being an honest man, he had to cut off many luxuries in order to pay these loans.

What had got into Maria? She was extravagant; and yet she did not seem to be dressed much better, or his house to be supplied with many additional luxuries. But he was too proud to complain. He did hint, but she would not take a hint.

A year passed by, and there was no improvement in the reckless woman. Fortunately for him his salary was raised to two thousand, but it was scarcely done before Maria demanded a fifty dollar bill.

"You spend more money than you used to spend, Maria," he suggested.

"What is the use for me to pinch myself, if you spend all you get?" smiled Maria, so sweetly, he could not say another word. 'I want to have the good of the money while it is going, as well as you.'"

"All right, my dear," he replied.

There was no improvement in the woman, and Edward had some doubts as to the consequences; but what puzzled him most was to know what became of the money.

Another year passed by, and the danger of running in debt stared him in the face

"Maria, we are living too fast, I am afraid," he observed, in a melancholy mood.

"I am afraid we are; for yesterday you brought home a pair of chickens for which you paid twenty cents a pound," replied Maria, with her usual smile.

"Pooh, Maria, I don't mean these little things. We must have something to eat, and while my salary is two thousand dollars a year, I mean to live well."

"Great trees from little acorns grow," added the wife.

"Let us stop the bung hole first," continued Edward desperately. "Would you believe me, my dear, that I have given you six hundred dollars a year for the last two years?"

"What is six hundred dollars a year for a lady?" You were reading the other day that a great many ladies in New York spend two thousand dollars a year for dress alone. You certainly cannot complain of six hundred."

"O no, by no means. I don't mean to complain," replied Edward.

"I knew you didn't. Whatever I spend goes for a good cause.

"I suppose so; but I don't care anything about it, only that I am getting a little short. There is Dr. Smith's bill of sixty dollars, I don't see how I am to pay it."

"Let it rest, then. He will never ask you for it."

"But I don't like that way of doing things. I don't want to get in debt. I will go and see him."

And he did go and see him. The doctor was a rich man, and offered to take Edward's note payable any time he pleased, which offer the latter eagerly accepted, promising to take it up in six months.

No change for the better appeared in the affairs of the young couple. Maria kept asking for money, and she was so pretty, so sweet tempered, and so gentle, that Edward could never refuse. If he demurred, she could coax it out of him.

At the end of the six months the doctor's note was due, and Edward could not pay it. He had borrowed money till he was ashamed to do so any more. But he had a nice sense of honor, and instead of letting his creditor whistle for his pay, he went to see him to procure further extension.

"Doctor I am hard up," said he.

"Sorry to hear it."

"My family is getting to be expensive."

"Be prudent, then."

"I can't, my wife ——."

He checked himself. He was impulsive, and did not mean to say anything about Maria.

"What of her? Is she extravagant?"

"Well, yes."

"Put the bits in her mouth, then," laughed the doctor.

"Don't like to do that."

"Musn't let her ruin you."

"I hope she will not."

"Be firm, Lester. There is only one way to deal with an extravagant woman, shut down upon her before she ruins you."

"I haven't the courage to deny her."

"I am sorry for you, what can I do for you?" asked the doctor who seemed to be in the best of humor.

"That little note of mine ——."

"What note?"

"Why the one I owe."

"But you paid that."

"Come, doctor you are quizzing me."

"Pon my soul, I am not. Didn't you pay it a few days after you gave the note?"

"No, surely not," replied Edward, confounded by the statement.

"But I am sure you did. Here," continued the doctor, pulling an account book from his pocket, "here is where I entered the cash. You have got the note."

"Not I."

"Look over your papers and you will find it. I will go home with you."

They repaired to the cottage, and Edward all the time protesting that he had not paid the money, ransacking his papers for the note.

"There it is," exclaimed the doctor, pointing to a paper.

To Edward's astonishment, it was the note, with the signature torn off. He was utterly confounded at the discovery. He had no recollection of having paid it, and Maria declared she had not seen him pay it.

He was mystified, but satisfied with the result, though he could hardly believe it. If any one had paid it, it must have been his guardian angel, and he hoped he would not charge him the amount.

Three years from the time of Edward's introduction to the reader had passed away, and his finances were in no better condition.

By a great deal of retrenchment in his own expenses he had contrived to keep out of debt. Instead of dining at Parker's, at an expense of five or six dollars a week, he made a quarter of that sum suffice. His tailor's bill had been reduced one-half, and all other bills in like proportion. Better than all, he had been cured of grumbling at Maria, for if he complained of anything she was sure to ask him for a fifty dollar bill on the same day. In fact, he was afraid of her.

Maria, in her demands for money, had been even more remorseless during the last year than ever before; and had actually taken eight hundred out of his two thousand. And there was not much to show for it in the house or upon her person. If he hinted at an explanation, she always turned him off so sweetly and so adroitly, that he could not resist.

"Maria, we must turn over a new leaf," he remarked.

"With all my heart," smiled she.

"Here I am without a dollar in the world—and never shall have while things go on in this way. I have given you eight hundred dollars this last year."

"Have you, indeed? What is eight hundred dollars?" chuckled she.

"There is Raymond's house opposite for sale. It is a beautiful place, and can be bought for four thousand dollars, by paying fifteen hundred down. I was thinking if I had saved my money I might have been able to buy that place."

"No use to cry after spilt milk, Edward," replied Maria.

"I know that; but we needn't spill any more milk. I have been very economical the past year;" and he proceeded to detail the retrenchments he made.

"You have done very well, Edward."

"Yes, my dear, better than you have. Who would have ever thought I should ever preach economy to you?" laughed he.

"What was the use for me to be prudent, while you scattered your money like chaff?" asked the wife with infinite good humor.

"No use, I confess."

"I will turn over a new leaf if you will. You used to find fault with me because I would not buy strawberries at sixty cents a box."

"I haven't lately."

"No, you haven't."

"And I never will again. Now, Maria, I was thinking if we could save up four or five hundred a year for three or four years, we might buy a house."

"Very true; and we will begin now, if you like."

"With all my heart."

You shall allow me a fixed sum for my personal expenses.

"Say two hundred dollars."

"Half that will do."

"But you can't come down all at once from eight hundred to one hundred?"

"Yes, I can," replied the pretty little woman, the mischief gleaming in her radiant eyes.

"Then we can buy a house in three years."

"Suppose we buy Raymond's now."

"But I cannot. I haven't a dollar in the world after my bills are paid."

"Then I will let you have fifteen hundred dollars to pay down."

"You! You are facetious, Maria. What are you laughing at?"

Maria, for some reason or other, had burst into a violent fit of laughter.

"You shall have the money, Edward. But you must promise not to tell any one what an extravagant wife you have, as you did Dr. Smith."

"What do you mean, Maria? Forgive me for that."

"I will, my dear," replied she; and going to her drawer she produced two bank books and placed them in her husband's hand.

One of them indicated that she had a thousand dollars in one Savings Bank, and the other six hundred in another bank. Of course Edward was astonished—it was his duty to be astonished.

"Your extravagant wife has saved sixteen hundred dollars of your money, in spite of your teeth, besides curing you of sundry reckless habits." And she threw herself on the sofa, and laughed until she had nearly gone into a fit.

"Maria, you are a jewel! I am amazed!"

"You ought to be amazed."

"You paid Mr. Smith?"

"I did."

"He lied to me, then."

"No, he didn't; you and I are one, so of course you paid it. I had to tell him my secret, and in return he informed me what an excellent character you had given me for prudence and economy."

"Forgive me. Maria. You have made me the happiest man in the world."

"And I am revenged."

"Revenged?"

"You found fault with me every day when you came home, and I resolved to punish you. I knew you would not refuse me money, and I have at length brought you to your senses."

"I see where the money went to, now."

"Do you indeed?"

"To tell the truth, I thought there was very little to show for the money I gave you."

Sixteen hundred dollars money in hand was a large sum to Edward, who had spent everything as fast as he got it. He felt like a new man—like a rich man. What a treasure was Maria, who, besides being pretty, sweet tempered and devoted, was a thorough financier.

For my part I should not like to have a financier on any other terms. A prudent, but growling, ill-tempered shrew would be my abomination, and before her I should prefer a pretty, sweet tempered, devoted woman who would spend all I could get.

The Raymond place, and a delightful place it was, immediately came into Edward's possession. It is paid for now, and our friends are as happy as during their honey-moon.

A Dry Joke on a Wet Subject.—Near the mouth of the Ohio are two rival cities, which sometimes manage to keep their heads above water. The editors of both towns have been telling some queer stories about the late submerge. The Mound City Emporium is responsible for the following dry joke on a wet subject: "The steamer Manchester has been engaged inside the levees at Cairo, during a considerable portion of the past week, towing houses from one point to another, and getting drift out of the town. The report that she tore part of her bottom off by running over the top of the Taylor House is without foundation."

"A borrowed horse and your own spurs make short miles," is a Danish rendering of a rather universal practice.

It is said that a man who is hung does not pay the debt of nature, but simply gets an extension.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen county, on the 8th inst., by Stephen Hare, Esq., Mr. WHITE SMITH to Miss LETTA, eldest daughter of Duncan Bullard, Esq.,—all of Bladen.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Randolph county, on the 8th inst., by J. Horney, Esq., Mr. E. CARTER, son of Col. Eldrige Carter, to Miss REBECCA A., daughter of Jesse Miller, Esq.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th ult., by David D. Allen, Esq., Mr. P. W. UNKLAR, to Miss SUSAN C. H. GREEN, daughter of Joseph Green, Esq.

DIED,

In Richmond County, N. C., on the 2d inst., after a brief illness of only four days, JOHN, infant son of Milton and Catharine E. McIntosh, aged 2 years and 9 months. Thus a promising flower, and one that was very dear to the hearts of the parents, has been suddenly cut down by what seems to them the untimely frost of death. He was God's gift, and only *loaned* to them for a little season. We must not forbid Christ to take little children to Himself, nor complain when He does it. S. S.

In Greensboro', on the 10th inst., at the house of Gov. Morehead, PETER CHALMERS, infant son of Peter G. Evans, Esq.

In Wilmington, yesterday, KATE TAYLOR, infant daughter of Doct. John D. and Eliza M. Bellamy, aged 3 weeks and 3 days.

At Petersburg, on Sunday night last, THOMAS WHITE, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. Mr. White was a native of Scotland, but was long a merchant of Warrenton, N. C., and for the last 14 years one of the most respected merchants of Petersburg, Va

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second *Monday* in November, upon the following branches:

Anatomy,	J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery,	J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine,	P. C. GAILLARD, M. D.
Physiology,	JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica,	HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics,	THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry,	C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy,	FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES are delivered twice a week at the Marine Hospital and the Roper Hospital, by the Physician and Surgeon of those Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissections conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

In the Anatomical Museum valuable additions have been made in models of a very large size, illustrative of the more minute and delicate structures of the human body.

A valuable and interesting collection in wax of the various parts of the system, in a healthy and diseased state, has also been added.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

June 17. 25-*6w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1858.

CANDIDATES.—Gen. Walkup is the American candidate for the Senate in Union and Anson, in opposition to Col. Medley, democrat.

Col. Timmons and T. C. Wilson, democrats, and Hampton Huntley, independent, are candidates for the Commons in Union.

Dr. H. M. Pritchard is an independent democratic candidate in Mecklenburg, against the regular nominees of the party.

Hon. John Kerr is a candidate for the House of Commons in Caswell County.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, on Monday last, a satisfactory report of the condition of the Bank was made, and the former Directors re-elected, viz: John D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, A. Johnson, Jr., H. Lilly, T. S. Lutterloh, and Wm. McLaurin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the former officers were re-appointed, viz: John D. Williams President, J. W. Sandford Cashier, Wm. Warden Teller, and Jas. McGilvary Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—We learn from Mr. Sedberry, Flour Inspector, that the Flour inspected at the Fayetteville Warehouse from July 1 1857 to July 1 1858, amounted to 15,108 bbls., an increase of nearly 2000 bbls. over the inspections of the preceding year.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales in New York on Monday of North Carolina stocks 96½; Virginia at 93½; Tennessee 92½; Missouri 85½.

N. C. STOCK—ABOVE PAR.—It gives us pleasure to learn that the Treasurer of the State has sold $5000 of 6 per cent. bonds, issued for the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road, at $100 33-100, with interest accrued upon them only since the 1st inst.

The Treasurer invites proposals for $100,000 of bonds to be issued on account of the Western Extension.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—At the meeting of Stockholders, last week, Messrs. C. F. Fisher, R. M. Saunders and Ralph Gorrell were elected Directors on the part of the individual stockholders. The following was the vote:—

R. Gorrell 4,718 votes, R. M. Saunders 4,709, Chas. F. Fisher 4,198, A. McRae 3,329, F. Fries 3,309, Giles Mebane 1,819, J. I. Shaver 1,360, A. Hargrave 1,261, D. A. Davis 1,207, J. W. Thomas 308, Thomas Ruffin 360, Thomas Webb 227, E. M. Holt 212, P. B. Hawkins 185, F. J. Hill 154, D. Coleman 153, W. C. Means 150, R. Barringer 111, W. Murdock 48, J. M. Morehead 10. Messrs. Gorrell, Saunders and Fisher were declared duly elected.

Mr. Fisher was subsequently unanimously re-elected President; and it was resolved to appoint a Superintendent of the Road, to relieve the President of a part of his too onerous duties.

TALL COTTON.—A friend just arrived from Texas, has left at this office two stalks of cotton which he brought with him, and which he took from the ground on the 27th of June. They were both then about 6 feet high, and of course had not then nearly attained their growth. One, from the plantation of John Payne, of Colorado county, had 180 forms and bolls. The other, from the plantation of Dr. R. Barton, of Lavacca county, had 148 forms and bolls, *with two bolls matured and open*. These gentlemen were both from North Carolina, and there are plenty others, like them, from this State.

OLD POINT.—A friend sojourning at this fashionable watering place writes us the following account of his impressions and experience. We agree with him as to the table—that was hard to beat last year when we were there—and think it likely that the criticisms of some of the papers have improved the fare in other respects:—

"This is certainly a very healthy place. My own health, I am sure, is just as good as it was the day I arrived. There are 700 to 800 people here. The heat and idleness are intense. I begin to bathe just before day-light, and watch the tide for every opportunity.

"Hog-fish, oysters, crabs and hoops spread themselves over the Point, and turtles as large as the last (hoops, not Point,) move you to tears as they lie on their backs in the sun and imploringly beckon to you with their fins to turn them over.

"The fare, attention and management are all good."

PEDDLERS.—The policy of the Southern States has for many years tended to discourage the business of peddling, as well because of its interference with the business of the regular settled merchants, as because many of the Yankees who formerly pursued that business here were rogues, who lost no opportunity to practice the art of swindling. High taxes have consequently almost abolished the trade of peddling in this and other States. But we did not expect to hear that any of the Northern States were also legislating against it. The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed an Act providing that no person shall be allowed to peddle goods in New Hampshire unless he is a resident of the State, and has been so for a year, and then only on the payment of a large sum for a license; but this license will not allow the holder of it to peddle goods that are not of the growth or manufacture of New Hampshire.

As a contemporary says, "Had this edict been passed by the Pennsylvania or Southern people, who in former times were fleeced rather badly by the peddlers aforesaid, it would not seem very strange. The New Hampshire folks ought to be able to stand their hand in a trade, even with a Connecticut Yankee."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,018,334 bales, against 2,882,927 last year. Increase 135,407.

TRADE IN VEGETABLES.—A great change has been effected within a few years past in the value and productiveness of lands near Norfolk, Va., by their conversion into market gardens for the great Northern cities. During the months of June and July of last year, no less than 96,099 bbls. and boxes of vegetables and fruits were sent by the steamers to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, realising $336,751. The principal articles were green peas, strawberries, potatoes, tomatos, melons, asparagus, &c.

The Norfolk Exchange having offered a premium for the most successful of these market farms, the following facts were elicited:

One farm of 100 acres, originally very poor soil reported:	
Sales of the year	$17,128 28
Total expenses	6,590 78
Net profits	$10,537 50
Net profits per acre	105 37
Another farm, of 100 acres, reports:	
Gross sales	$13,852 81
Gross expenses	6,500 00
Net profits	$7,352 81
Net profits per acre	73 52
A third farm, of 20 acres, reports:	
Gross sales	$6000
Expenses	2500
Net profits	$3500
Net profits per acre	175
The fourth farm, 25 acres, reports:	
Gross sales	$7,584 62
Expenses	3,371 45
Net profits	$4,213 17
Net profits per acre	120 37

Norfolk exported, for the year ending May 1, 1858, 2,069,779 bushels of corn. Most of this was doubtless grown in North Carolina. Flour, 20,719 bbls. The flour trade is of recent origin—since the completion of the N. C. rail road. Peas 31,865 bushels. Oats 20,203 bushels. Pea Nuts 117,284 bushels.

We have heretofore mentioned the shipment, from Kalmia, 100 miles above Charleston, of many thousands of dollars worth of peaches to New York. The early maturity of fruits and vegetables at the South will always give it a decided advantage in their sale at the North. The prices realized for early fruits are enormous—ten dollars a bushel for peaches, &c. All that is wanting is a line of steamers from any one of the great cities to any port in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia. We look forward with confidence to the time when such a line will run between New York and Beaufort, with a rail road from that port to this place, and hence to the interior of the State, even to the mountains. The fruit and vegetables of this county will then be within two days of New York, and of the mountains only a few hours further off.

STATISTICS OF STATURE.—The Charleston Courier has an interesting notice of a series of inquiries instituted by Dr. S. Henry Dickson, a distinguished Physician and literary gentleman of that city, set on foot for the purpose of testing the accuracy, first, of an opinion advanced in Europe, "that the Caucasian races have degenerated physically, as a result of high civilization and mental cultivation; and secondly, in reference to the theories that have been urged regarding a special degeneracy in America."

Dr. Dickson commenced his inquiries a year ago, and has published the results, as far as attained, in the Charleston Medical Journal and Review. They sanction the gratifying conclusion "that the physical conformation and devolpment of the race were not degenerating in America or in the Southern States."

The following facts are stated:

Of the last class of the Medical College of this State and City, 216 in number, 141 members reported in answer to statistical enquiries. Of these, the average height is 5 feet 9 inches, the average weight 145½ pounds. The greatest height was 6 feet 5 inches, and the greatest weight 188 pounds. Of the whole number only 5 fell below 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Prof. J. C. Nott reports 42 names from the University of Louisiana, giving average height 5 feet 10½ inches, average weight 145½ pounds, and the average age 24 years 4 months.

A list of 108 names, from the Tennessee University, reported at Prof. Dickson's request by Prof. Eve, of that University, and President of the American Medical Association, gives the following results:

Average height	5 feet 10 inches.
Average weight	150 1-6 pounds
Average age	24 years 6 months.

Some of these must have come to the weighing stand with extra "tare" on.

A list of 75 names from the Jefferson Medical College, gives average height 5 feet 9 inches and average weight 145 pounds.

The Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., sends a list of 150 names, resulting in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	141 lbs.
Average age	18 years 5½ months.

The United States Military Academy of West Point, reports 211 names, represented in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	143 1-16 lbs.
Average age	20 1-17 years.

Of the female stature, Dr. Dickson also gives some reports.

A female academy reports a list of 52 pupils, between the ages of 12 and 21, averaging 14 years 1 month, and giving the result: Average height, 5 feet; average weight, 100 1-5 pounds.

Another academy reports a list of 75 girls, in ages ranging from 12 to 18 years, and averaging 14 years 11 months. Average height 5 feet 1½ inches, and greatest height 5 feet 8½ inches.

Partial and incomplete as these results are as yet, in reference to the number, variety and range of reports, the several reports have been fair and comprehensive. The results are astonishing in many particulars, and will excite and encourage on the part of all who examine them a desire to continue and extend the materials of the inquiry, which we trust will be prosecuted by Prof. Dickson under more enlarged and extended co-operation.

AN EXTEMPORE CELEBRATION.—A steamer left Baltimore on the 3d inst., with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, on a pleasure trip to Boston, where they arrived on the 6th, having been nearly three days on the Bay and at sea. The Hon. Jefferson Davis being among the passengers, a committee was appointed on Monday morning to wait on him with a request that he would deliver an address suited to the occasion of the National Anniversary. He consented. A gentleman read the Declaration, and Mr. Davis rose and delivered a most admirable address. A passenger writes,—

"It was one of the best speeches of the kind I ever listened to. He commenced by asking why it was that the 4th of July was not celebrated on that day when it fell on the Sabbath, and answered by saying that the great reverence for the Christian Sabbath in this country precluded such an observance. It was Christianity *first*, and patriotism next. The thought flashed upon me at once, while this people continue to sanctify the Sabbath, and honor it as the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ, in the religious manner they have done, and also celebrate the 4th of July in the spirit of patriotism with which it has heretofore been marked, there can be no internal or external influence become so potent as to cause a dissolution of this glorious Union, founded as it is on civil and religious principles."

There is much force in the remark of Mr. Davis and the comment of the passenger. But is there not some fear that the reverence for the Sabbath is diminishing in the country? It is certainly so in the cities, to a very great extent, and in the towns and villages to a less degree. Very many of the foreigners, particularly Germans, who throng the Northern and Western cities, are avowed infidels, and pride themselves on their contempt for religion and the sacred day. In New York there is not room in the churches for a fourth of the population, even if they wished to attend worship. The same is the case, we believe, in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and perhaps other places; in which tens of thousands spend the day in amusements, pleasure excursions, &c.

But we merely wished to note the striking remark of Mr. Davis, that in this country the prevailing sentiment is "Christianity *first*, patriotism next."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 12.

The steamer *Canada* from Liverpool with dates to the 3d inst., arrived off Cape Race to-day.

The news is not of much importance. The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews as members, passed a second reading in the House of Lords by 40 majority. Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

There is nothing important from India.

The Spanish Ministry have resigned, and a new Cabinet was being formed by General O'Donnell as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton—Sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 8,000 bales for export. All quotations have advanced ⅛ a 1-16—some say ⅛a¼. Sales of Friday estimated at 12,000 bales, market closing firm. Upland Fair 7⅛, Middling 6⅞.

Stock in port 629,000 including 552,000 bales of American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders are demanding an advance in prices which checked business.

Breadstuffs—Flour is firm at an advance of 6d. Wheat closed buoyant at 1a 2d. advance. The advance is in consequence of the drought on the Continent. Corn is dull.

Money Market.—Consols 95⅛ a 95⅜. Bullion at the Bank of England has decreased £95,000 sterling.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report:

By PEARSON, J. In Crutwell, Albes & Co., v. DeRosset & Brown, from New Hanover, directing *a venire de novo*. Also in Cain v. Wright, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Jacobs, from Brunswick, directing a new trial. Also, in State v. Chavers, from Brunswick, directing a new trial. Also, in Kennedy v. Williamson, from Wayne; judgment reversed and a new trial granted. Also, in Davis v. Jerkins, from Wayne; judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Also, in Den *ex dem.* Tysor v. Short, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Deaton v. Murrive, in equity, from Moore, dismissing the bill.

Next State Fair.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, held in this city last week, the time for holding the next State Fair was changed from the 2d of November to the 19th of October and the four days subsequent.

The change was made because of complaint that the period first selected was at too late a period in the year for comfort to visitors, and to having many departments represented as well as they would be two or three weeks earlier. We think the change a good move—one that will contribute both to the number of visitors, and to the articles on exhibition.—*Ral. Spirit of the Age.*

A North Carolina Book.—We are pleased to learn that a Book is about to be issued—a North Carolina Book entire—to be called—"A WREATH FROM THE WOODS OF CAROLINA"—comprising a series of moral and religious Stories, illustrated by fine colored Engravings of our most beautiful Wild Flowers. It is designed to have it out by the 1st of October next, so that it may take its place in the adornments of Floral Hall at the ensuing State Fair. We have been favored with an examination of some of its pages, and can conscientiously and safely predict that the work will be one of the most chaste and instructive contributions to our State literature that has been issued from the Press. Of this prediction many would feel confident of its fulfillment, if we were at liberty to give the name of the gifted Authoress. The Prospectus is at Mr. Pomeroy's, who is authorised to receive subscriptions.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Letters to the Editors of the Observer.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 8, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—My last left me in Wheeling, where I spent the Sabbath as I best could. Wheeling is on the decline. The construction of new roads around the city, and the low state of the river, have diminished its commercial importance and prosperity. On Monday the 5th I crossed the Ohio on the aforesaid Suspension Bridge, took the cars at Bridgeport, and had a most delightful ride along the margin of the river for about fifty miles. The scenery was interesting and beautiful, and for our region would pass as mountainous, but in reality hilly is the highest appellation I can bestow. Hill and dale and ridge and vale alternate, and present objects of admiration at every point, with villages along the river bank on either side. The country seems to be in a high state of improvement: grass grows most luxuriantly, and as a consequence, fine large fat cattle could be seen on every farm. The log cabin and the lowly cottage have not yet become unfashionable tenements for lowly industry and Western enterprise.

At Yellow Creek we left the Ohio and turned our faces towards the North-west,—the Lakes or inland seas. For several miles the country seemed more broken and hilly; but appeared to be equally productive. Large villages have sprung up at every depot; and at one, the State Lunatic Asylum, a most commodious and elegant structure, is full in view. Along the entire line of the road passengers were getting in and out, to celebrate the 4th of July, whilst every depot was sending its delegation to Cleveland, to join in the ceremonies on the Nation's Birth-day. Our engine and tender were decorated for the occasion, and as we reached the city the shouts of the congregated thousands could be heard. The train makes a circle around the city, instead of running through it, and passes for some distance along the banks of Lake Erie, the lake being on the right, and the high hilly land on which the city stands on the left. On looking towards the city I discovered the hill-sides covered by at least ten thousand men and women, waving flags and handkerchiefs, and making lake and hills and valleys resound with the cannon's roar. The multitude had assembled to witness a yacht race or regetta.

To get into a hotel was impossible. I washed my face and proceeded to the Park to witness a balloon ascension, in which Mons. Goddard and Dr. Strickland were to be passengers. Some twelve thousand people were wedged around it, and every portico, balcony, window and house-top were crowded. The balloon was about 60 feet in height.

The æronaut having discovered that the upper current of air would carry him on the lake, made his arrangements to keep low, and soon amid the shouts of the multitude the balloon ascended some five hundred feet, and gracefully carried the balloonists over the city. In less than an hour it descended some fifteen miles distant.

Following the course of the balloon, I reached Water street, and finding the "North Star" starting out on a lake excursion *of course* I went aboard, and had the pleasure of encountering a stiff breeze and a rolling sea, and of beholding the sun set, as on the Atlantic. The sail gave me a fine opportunity of seeing Cleveland, seated as it is on a hill, embowered in a forest of groves. The city as seen from the lake is very beautiful. I returned about 9 o'clock, and promenaded the streets until 12 o'clock, observing the fire-works.

On the 6th I was busily engaged, but in the afternoon a kinsman of Gov. Winslow, (and a namesake,) a native of North Carolina, to whom I had a letter, sent his carriage for me. After early tea, he and his accomplished lady accompanied me around the most beautiful streets in the city, viz: Euclid, Prospect, Superior and Kinsman. The buildings on the former street especially are most elegant. They differ from 5th Avenue, New York, in this, that each mansion is removed from the street, with a plat of ground in front and around, covered with ornamental shade trees and flowers, in many instances forming grottoes for seclusion and retreat from the sun as well as the busy world in front. Fountains are constantly jetting streams of water, cooling the atmosphere, laying the dust and keeping green the shrubbery, grass and flowers. In our ride we passed the mansions of many who in a few years have amassed fortunes, and my intelligent friends took great pleasure in pointing out the celebrities of every kind.

There are two water-cure establishments here that seem to hold their own. The scenery around them is strikingly grand and of an Alpine character.

After a most delightful ride, I spent an equally delightful evening with the family of Mr. W., whose hearts all seemed warm towards the Old North State.

The commerce of this city cannot be appreciated unless you are on the spot beholding the size and number of the steamers, and the tide of travel daily passing East and West. The city is beautifully laid off on an elevation that overlooks the lake, from which it is supplied with water. It has about 50,000 inhabitants, with all the comforts, luxuries, elegancies and refinements, and many of the vices, attendant on the close contact of such numbers. Here and at Oberlin I met with many of my free colored friends who have been in this State several years, and I was much pleased to find them respected and esteemed and doing well in their new homes. They were extremely glad to see me, and spoke kindly and affectionately of the friends they left behind.

Oberlin is 30 miles from Cleveland, and is only celebrated for its College, under the care of President Finney. The number of scholars in attendance is about 800 on an average; sometimes, including the preparatory department, 1300. Board and tuition are very low.

Time presses, I must close this scrawl. B.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 10, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I have left Cleveland, the Forest City, behind; have left Detroit, Tippecanoe, Sandusky, the Wabash and Miami—fields on which Wayne, Croghan, St. Clair, Johnson, and Harrison gathered imperishable renown, and have spent the day in reaching this point. I left Cleveland at 9 A. M. and reached here, a distance of 210 miles, at 6 P. M. The day was oppressively warm and the road exceedingly dusty, but I felt compensated for those inconveniences in beholding the towns and villages along the road. The road itself skirts Lake Erie, which lay like a polished mirror on our left throughout the day. Not a breeze stirred its calm repose, not a ripple was perceptible on its surface, but here and there could be seen upon its green transparent bosom, vessels, sail boats and steamers, some near, others away off, like specks on the distant horizon. Time and again I fancied I could see land on the Canada side, but a change of view would as often dissipate the delusion and convince me I had been gazing on banks of cloud rising from and hovering over the lake. The country through which the road runs is in the main level, but is occasionally broken and hilly. Landward and lakeward there are fine views, bounded by the horizon. On the land side you behold cottages and mansions on hill and dale, and fields bearing luxuriant crops, with scenery which produces a pleasing effect. On this road we pass the town of Perry, near which the Lake fleet was built within an incredible short time, and from which it sailed under the command of Com. Perry, who in a few days was enabled to say, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," a despatch whose brevity and modesty adds to the glory and renown of his achievement. Onwards speeds the train, and by 5 o'clock Buffalo, the Queen City of the Lakes, is in view—a city throngh which, owing to the Falls, the trade between the East and West must ever pass, a city that now numbers its 90,000 inhabitants. A change of cars and an omnibus ride of half a mile brings the traveller to the depot of the New York Central Rail Road, within 22 miles of the Falls. Before reaching Buffalo, Canada could be seen across the Lake. The train has started, by the side of a narrow lake which lies between the two greatest powers on earth. Onward we speed; islands here and there relieve the monotony of the route. One of them, named "Grand Island," Major Noah at one time thought would make a fitting home for the Jewish nation; here he founded the city of Ararat. A monument I believe is all that now remains.

Narrower grows the lake; still there is no appearance of a current on its unruffled surface. Near "Grand Island" is "Navy Island," containing about 300 acres, which was occupied by the Canadian Patriots in 1837. In sight and on the American side is "*Schlosser's Landing,*" from which the steamer *Caroline* plied, carrying aid and comfort to the Patriots. Nearly opposite, on the Canadian side, lies the town of Chippewa, where Sir Allen McNabb commanded the British troops. At dead of night, with muffled oars, he crossed from the Canadian to the American side, cut the Caroline from her moorings, set fire to her and allowed her to drift into the rapids and plunge into the abyss of Niagara. We have already passed the battle ground of Fort Erie, and behind Chippewa lies the battle field of Chippewa. Lundy's Lane, Niagara, Queenstown, and Fort George lie in front and beyond the village of Niagara, which the train has now reached. After a *hasty* wash and a *hasty* cup of tea, I sallied forth to behold the Falls by sunset. Being on the American side, I crossed over the rapids on the small bridge to Goat Island. But here all idea of a hasty view of the world's wonder was abandoned, and I gave myself up to a slow contemplation of the scene. I had travelled along the bank of Lake Erie all day, had witnessed its perfectly calm and unruffled surface, had seen its green bosom, whitened by the vessel's sails, and just a mile above where I stood had seen a small boat resting as it were on the smooth lake. Now the same waters have commenced the descent of the rapids; the green has become white foam, as the waters rush with fearful rapidity past, deepening near the awful ledge from which they leap into the great gulf below.

Having crossed the bridge and skirted the rapids of the American Falls on Goat island, I reached the awful precipice and looked down into the whirlpool beneath, and along the ever-rolling, never-ceasing, whirling mountains of water, ever tumbling from above. Sensation and feeling I possessed, but believe I was bereft of thought and every thing like a desire to speak. From this point I moved towards the Horse-shoe or Canadian falls, and stood near the spot from which Sam Patch twice leaped, about equi-distant from the American and Canadian Falls. The volume of water rushing over the Canadian is double that from the American side. Crossing a small bridge I ascended the Tower that overlooks the Canada Falls. Onward and onward rushed the maddened water, as it leaped from rock to rock, as if anxious to make the awful descent. As it nears the margin of the Falls, the white foam becomes deep green, and so continues, where the heaviest body of water falls, even in its descent, until it unites with the waters below; then the white foam whirls and rushes to and fro, creating a heavy spray that rises from the boiling pool and sails away, upon the air.

I remained on Goat Island till the sun set behind the Canadian hills, and banks of heavy clouds seemed suspended over the falling cataract. Soon the stars shone forth beyond the clouds in all their brilliancy; still onward and onward and downwards rushed the mighty waters, whose sight and sound paralysed the mind, and alone permitted it to ejaculate, Glorious! Sublime!

Wearied nature demanded rest. Late at night I returned with the voice of many waters sounding in my ears. By dawn of day I heard and responded to the same awful sound. I had seen the Falls by sunset and star-light, and longed to see them by sunrise. Thither I bent my steps, and soon the God of day in all his majesty advanced. Up rose the Sun, down rushed the waters, and the spray arose as if to dim his lustre, while he, as if to crown earth's grandest prospect, planted upon its brow at the ledge of the fall a glorious rainbow lighting up with its prismatic colors the falling sheet. Small at first the rainbow was—soon it became larger and larger, and gradually descended the falling sheet until it reached the angry foam and spray beneath, and clothed them in its own heavenly rays. Then it descended the river below the American Falls, and tinged from bank to bank the boiling cauldron, and the green woodlands that adorn the banks. There I stood in mute amazement and bathed my soul in nature's beauties and sublimities.

After breakfast I walked down to Prospect Point, and descended to the water's edge on an inclined plane, the cars that run on it being propelled by machinery. From this point you have an upward view of the waters dashing from their awful height, and the spray ascending the steep banks towards the skies. Here a new steamer, aptly named the "Maid of the Mist," lies. She is ready to make the tour around and almost under the Falls. I went aboard, put on an oil cloth suit, and stood upon the upper deck, heedless of the mist and spray that floated around. The boat moves upwards against the strong current; we near the American Falls; the wind and spray are almost blinding. On looking up the awful cataract seems impending over us, threatening to engulph us beneath its terrific waves. The American Falls are passed; the boat nears the Falls of Canada. The voice of many waters deafens the ear to all other sounds. Now we are as near as it is safe to go towards the impending torrent. The boat has made the tour; her bow turns downwards; I gasp for breath. We are enveloped in mist and spray, and encircled by rainbow tints. Soon the power of steam is perceptible, and the boat is safely moored at her landing.

We crossed over to the Canada side below the Falls, in a row boat, at what is termed the Ferry. From the Clifton House and Table Rock, on that side, the Falls are seen to most advantage. Here I descended to the water's edge, and walked under the projecting rocks 230 feet behind the great Canada Fall, to Termination Rock. The spray drenched and blinded—the roar of the cataract deafened—and the terrific grandeur of the whole led the mind to a quiet submission to the irresistible power of the wall of water in which you are baptized. Whilst behind the falling sheet, an occasional flaw of wind would raise the curtain and allow you to catch a glimpse of the glorious sunlight.

This feat performed, we retraced our steps, doffed our bathing dresses, and drove towards the "burning spring." The gas escapes from the spring through a tin tube, and on being set on fire burns until extinguished. The spring is kept by a Mr. McKenzie, a Scotchman, who still speaks in the dialect of his native land. He drank from the burning spring, and we did the same; he held a handkerchief over the blaze, but it did not burn.

From this point we drove to and crossed the Suspension Bridge, 800 feet in length and 250 feet above the water, still madly boiling below. From the bridge you have a fine view of the Falls, two miles distant, and of the river and its rugged cliffs between, as well as a view below, where the waters are dashing towards the whirlpool, in which the waters eddy and whirl in slow and solemn majesty before they escape and flow on to Lake Ontario.

From the whirlpool we drove to an Observatory that overlooks the battle ground of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane. Here we found an old British soldier who delights to tell his battles o'er again. We lent a willing ear to what he said, looked through his spy-glass towards Queenstown Heights, and saw the monument erected there to Gen. Brock. Whilst on the Observatory, memory recalled the trials and the triumphs of Brown, Miller, Jessup, and the war-worn veteran, Gen. Scott; and as I beheld the stars and stripes floating in all their beauty, still full high advanced, I felt and paid the veterans of the war of 1812 more grateful homage than I had ever done; and although I trod the land over which the flag of my nativity floated in all its glory and honor, venerable in years and great in renown, I nevertheless felt that I was a stranger in a strange land, and yearned to be once more beneath the "Flag of the free heart's only home," all whose "hues were born in heaven." I re-crossed in a row boat near the Falls, ascended the inclined plane, and, wearied with a day of activity and excitement, gladly partook of a late dinner at the Clarendon Hotel. I could have taken the evening train, but that I felt a longing desire to review and linger around the scenery and the Falls—falls down which in a tumultuous crash, *one and a half million tons of water descend per minute;* a quantity as incomprehensible as the cataract is indescribable. The American Falls are 900 feet wide and 163 feet deep. The Canada Falls are 2000 feet wide and 154 feet deep. B.

ELMIRA, N. Y. July 12, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—In my long and yet hurried sketch of impressions of the Falls, I omitted much that if elsewhere beheld would be interesting. I did not visit the cave of Winds, as rocks had fallen on the day before and it was deemed hazardous. I had an opportunity of seeing the far famed cave of Boreas on my passage on the Maid of the Mist.

Sabbath morning the rain fell in torrents, but I spent an hour or two at Prospect Point. After attending Church I crossed over to the Canada shore, and found myself in a drenching rain standing near the Falls; and thus had an opportunity of seeing them by sun shine and star light, and storm. The mist and spray now seemed to lie heavily on and immediately over the awful gulf, and at times formed an impenetrable veil, so that you could not see across, or behold the waters fall. Yesterday the Falls were bathed in the colors of a crowning rainbow; to-day the storm swallows fly above them, and dip down amidst the mist and spray. There was the same god-like voice perceptible in the thundering roar. There was less of grand beauty, but more austerity and gloom. At nightfall I re-crossed, and this morning at 6 A. M. started for the sunny South. The rain fell heavily, so that I could not see the country over which I travelled, until near "Penn Yann," when the sun appeared in all its splendor, dispersed the thick black clouds, and presented to the eye a fine panoramic view of an undulating country.

But it was not until we neared Starkie, that away off in the distance Lake Seneca appeared in view. The lake is about 35 miles long and 2½ wide. For 8 or 10 miles we skirted its margin, now crossing Big and Rock cascades and occasional mountain torrents, while on the opposite side streams were rushing towards the same level bed. The hillsides slope gently from the lake, and present to the eye of the traveller a beautiful scene. Yonder waves the yellow wheat, ready for the sickle—there the glossy green of the Indian corn relieves the eye; whilst away behind, the hills rise and join the floating clouds. At Jefferson we pass the head of the lake and have a fine view of it and its banks for about 20 miles.

Leaving this valley we enter that of Chemung, where the hills rise more abruptly and the scenery is more wild. Here the road runs along side of the Chemung canal, where in 10 miles we passed 44 locks. This region is sometimes called Pine valley, from the luxuriant growth of that tree.

Speeding along we reach Millport, surrounded by hills; and next is the town of "Horse Heads," so called because Gen. Sullivan was once obliged to kill his horses and make for the Susquehanna, in one of his expeditions against the Indians.

But here we are at Elmira, a town of 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated in a lovely valley, through which winds a creek; and it is crowned with hills all around. The Eastern trains have left, and the passengers have to lie over about 9 hours. B.

Hector McNeill announces himself

a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces

himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 17. 12te

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And a good assortment of

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July 7. 26itf

Parisian Gossip.—Some time since a charity ball took place at the grand opera, and among the incidents upon that occasion occurred the following: A marine officer discovered upon the floor near the buffet a richly embroidered handkerchief, edged with Valenciennes lace of great price. He proclaimed aloud his discovery, but nobody appearing to claim the valuable chiffon, he tied it to the handle of his sword, and, thus decorated, promenaded the foyer. His idea was a happy one, apparently, for soon a monsieur of most respectable appearance approached, and said the handkerchief belonged to a lady dressed in yellow silk, also of highly respectable appearance, whom he designated, seated upon a divan. The officer of course restored the article, and received the thanks of the monsieur, whom he saw soon after deliver it to the lady, after which both departed. But the next day what was his astonishment at receiving from the Baronne de V——, with whom he was very slightly acquainted, a billet, thus conceived:—

"My Dear Captain,—You found, I am told, at the ball last evening, a handkerchief which I had the misfortune to lose. Be kind enough to deliver it to my valet de chambre, who brings you this note. I am happy that this handkerchief fell into your hands, as it belongs to my *corbeille de mariage*, and I should have been desolated at its loss. A thousand grateful thinks.

BARONNE DE V——."

The worthy mariner comprehended at once that he had been the victim the night previous either of an error or a robbery. What to do? Try and find the respectable monsieur, and the lady in yellow silk, or conduct himself like a perfect gentleman towards the charming reclaimer, who addressed him as "my dear captain?" He chose the latter course, and commenced by giving the liveried domestic a louis, from whom, by avowing the case, he succeeded in obtaining the address of the fine linen establishment, where the marriage articles had been purchased. It was in the Rue de la Paix, and thither he hastened. The valet, who accompanied him, selected from among the many handkerchiefs presented by the officious clerks, one which nearly resembled the object lost. The gallant captain paid four hundred francs for the luxurious trifle, remitted it to the baronne by the domestic, and immediately sought relief in tobacco and a stroll for his pecuniary suffering. Four hundred francs! But oh! the wickedness of human nature! It was not the pretty baronne who had written to the officer, for she had not even been to the ball, much less lost a handkerchief. It was dropped by the wife of a foreign minister, who reclaimed nothing, and the mariner, innocent in worldly matters, had been twice duped by the same parties!

Personal Identity.—A week or two ago we gave an account of a man returned from California to Ohio after several years' absence. This man claimed to be Robert McAuley, and nearly all his old neighbors and others in the town believed in his identity and the proofs which he gave of his identity. The wife of Robert McAuley, however, refused to receive him as her husband and declared he was an impostor. Many of her relatives and neighbors wondered at her obstinacy and ill-temper, and believed it to be affected. Inquiries since made have, however, proved that the man was Charles McAuley, a brother of Robert, and a bad fellow. A Cincinnati editor is glad to know from this that a woman does not forget her husband in six years' absence. This is a matter in which all married men should feel a deep interest, and indeed rejoice.

Another example of a different character has, however, since occurred at New York. Mrs. Mary Ann Forbes has a traunt husband whom she has not seen for several years, and saw a man the other day whom she claimed as her husband. The man denied the charge, and the matter assumed so serious a character that an investigation was had before the Mayor. Here the lady described certain marks on her husband, and the suspected man, named Parsons, to satisfy the lady and his Honor, stripped off his coat and rolled his shirt sleeves up to his armpits, exhibiting a powerful pair of arms, upon which the initials of Forbes No. 1 were sought for in vain. The widow had to give in, and Mr. Parsons was pronounced *not* to be Mr. Forbes.

The Lynching Case in Kentucky.—Joseph Beard, the city marshal of Lexington, Kentucky, who was killed by Barker on Saturday morning, was, at the time, endeavoring to stop a fight in the market-house. Barker, who was engaged in the row, rushed upon Beard with a knife, which entered his side, severing the lungs and entering the heart, killing him instantly. A terrible excitement immediately ensued, and the citizens assembled in large numbers. Barker was taken to the watch-house, and thence to the jail. He was, however, soon seized by the indignant multitude and marched to the court house yard. A temporary scaffold was erected from the court-house window, and at 8 A. M. Barker was swung off. The first rope broke and he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, bruising his face considerably. He recovered in a few minutes and was again taken up to the window, another rope attached, and he was then made to jump again from the window. His lifeless body was left dangling in the air throughout the day.

Crooked Enough.—Speaking of the Rio Grande, a writer says: "Imagine one of the crookedest things in the world, then imagine one twice as crooked, and imagine to yourself a large river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this crooked river. There is no drift-wood in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber cannot find its way far down enough to lodge two sticks together; but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in; and the fish are all in whirlpools in the bends, because they cannot find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, but alight on the same side they start from—being deceived by the crook. Indeed, you may be deceived when you think you see across it; and some of the b'hoys say it is so twisting there is but one side to it."

A Perplexing Discovery.—The fashionable world is a good deal perplexed by a phenomenon which has taken place in the casket of one of our fine ladies. She has a necklace containing 210 pearls, and which has always been reckoned as being worth $12,000. Ninety-four of the pearls have recently begun to turn yellow and green. The jewellers who have been consulted say that after a hundred years the gelatinous substance which gives cohesion and color to the pearl wears away, it rather loses its quality and vitality, and leaves the pearl nothing but a bit of carbonate of lime, which crumbles when touched by the finger.

A Young Lady Dead-head.—A Miss Drave has been presented with a free pass of indefinite duration over one of the Pennsylvania railroads. Being at home alone, she saw that a tree had fallen on a curve of the road on the opposite side of the river, and that the cars without warning would inevitably be thrown off into the river. She crossed in a skiff, and, as the train approached, succeeded in stopping it, thus saving, in the opinion of those on board, all the lives on the train. Instructions have been given, whenever she travels on the train, to stop for her at such point as she finds most convenient for reaching her home.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF A DEMOCRAT.

In the proceedings of a late Democratic Convention held in a State which, for the purposes of our commentary and moral, it is unnecessary to mention, a delegate is reported to have held the following explicit and emphatic language in relation to the fealty demanded by the Democratic party of all who aspire to the distinction of being enumerated among its liege and loyal members:

"It is characteristic of a good Democrat that he is as *perfect in obedience* as he is *absolute in command*. While he is a private in the ranks he feels it to be his duty to *obey the behests of his party;* when he is promoted to leadership he exacts *implicit obedience* to the authority which has been vested in him. When we elected James Buchanan President of the United States we also at the same time elected him *President of the Democratic party;* and he, together with the Cabinet and the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, are tribunals which the party itself set up in 1856 *to declare what are Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures.*"

This declaration has at least the merit of candor and frankness. It is apparent that the speaker, by virtue of a capacious faith in the infallibility of Democratic leaders and in the consequent wisdom of all their doctrines and measures, is perfectly honest in thus espousing a dogma which to those less deeply imbued with the Democratic spirit may smack of exaggeration, not to say servility. For nothing, we are sure, but an unconscious *naivete* could have prompted the avowal of such sentiments, which are of a nature to forbid the presumption that they were uttered in a spirit of affectation or insincerity, since men are generally observed to practice hypocrisy only by way of assuming a virtue if they have it not. No man, we are sure, would ostentatiously wear a collar on his neck who had any faint or lingering idea that freedom was, in his case, preferable to servitude; and when we find a Democratic orator giving in his adhesion to doctrines of faith which demand a passive obedience "to the behests of party," we are bound at least to believe him sincere, since nothing but sincerity can account for such confessions.

Assuming, however, the truth of the standard thus erected, we find ourselves none the less puzzled to discover where Democratic infallibility may be always and certainly found. It is true we are told that the President, together with the Cabinet, the Democratic Senators, and the Democratic Representatives, constitute so many "tribunals" which the party has set up "to declare what are Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures." Now, admitting this to be the special function of the high authorities designated, it may sometimes happen in the future, as it certainly has happened in the past, that these "tribunals" themselves may be at variance in regard to the measures and doctrines which should be tests of party allegiance, insomuch that we find much the same difficulty which beset the English clerical wit in his attempt to discover the seat of "Papal infallibility" amid the conflicting claims, as he understood them, of Pope, Cardinals, and Councils, jointly and severally assuming to themselves the prerogative in question. And as he, in his state of uncertainty, doubted the value of a thing which nobody could find when wanted, we are disposed, in like manner, to question the practical worth of the announcement made by this Democratic oracle, unless he will disclose some more effective means by which all aberrations from Democratic orthodoxy may be instantly and unerringly detected. However "perfect in obedience" a "good Democrat" may be, it is apparent that he is still liable to the embarrassments, together with the pains and penalties, of a divided allegiance under the regimen prescribed by the political Gamaliel upon whose declarations we have thought it proper to comment.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Correction of Children.—We were on the street a few days ago, and heard the lash applied with great severity, and a child screaming most piteously. "Hush!" "hush!" continued the mother, the lash still falling with greater severity. "I'll hush!—I'll hush, mother," promised the little sufferer, evidently trying to suppress its expressions of pain inflicted by the severe scourging. Finally the little one stuffed its hands into its mouth and stifled its screams into subdued sobs and groans.

How many times have we witnessed such scenes! How could the poor child "hush," when the lash continued to fall upon it? As well might that unreasonable mother have asked it not to *feel* the castigation she was inflicting. The lash *hurt*, and it was obliged to cry. If a child deserves a whipping, give it to it—for we believe in the "rod" as firmly as Solomon did—but let it squirm and squeal under the correction judiciously administered, in the hope that the child will be profited by the correction; but don't beat the little fellow, and because he "hollows," give him a double portion because he won't "hush." He *can't* "hush!" You *hurt*, and it is the smart that will lead to correction. We never see a parent whip a child, and cry "hush" to it all the time, that we do not wonder if he or she had the same to endure, whether they could "hush!" Let them try the experiment, and we guess they will find it easier said than done.

Raleigh Spirit Age.

The Disconsolate Sparrow.—A lady, residing in Brighton, recently owned a pair of beautiful Java sparrows, which were the pets of the family and objects of admiration to all who saw them. One of them suddenly died. Its disconsolate mate refused to taste the food offered it, but sat upon its perch, looking wistfully about, and with sad and gentle notes seemed constantly to be calling its mate. The bird refused to sleep, and, after various devices to banish its grief, the lady placed a small looking-glass inside the cage. This reflected its own image, and wrought in a few days an entire change in the manner of the bird. It commenced singing loudly, which it continues to do, but receiving no response from its mate, it is continually quarrelling with its shadow. In its anger, it occasionally flies at the glass, striking it with its beak, and is only prevented from injuring itself by removing the glass from the cage until it recovers from its passionate outbreaks, when the glass is replace.

Boston Journal.

Effect of Occupation upon Longevity.—Dr. Edward Jarvis of Boston, president of the statistical association, has prepared a table from the mortality reports of Massachusetts, from May 1, 1843, to December 31, 1856, showing the average ages of men of different occupations. He divides the community into classes, and finds that in that time the average age of the cultivators of the earth who died was about 64, of professional men 53, merchants and capitalists 48, mechanics active abroad 48, active mechanics in shops 47, sailors 46, laborers 45, common carriers 44, inactive mechanics in shops 42. Of the particular occupations, the average age of clergymen was 55, lawyers 55, physicians 54, coopers 57, blacksmiths 52, carpenters 50, masons 48, tanners 48, merchants and clerks 47, shoemakers 43, painters 42, tailors 41.

"Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and the scarred and crooked oak will tell of thee for centuries to come." How forcibly does this beautiful figure teach the lesson of giving right instead of wrong tendencies to the young mind!

Important from Utah.—The official communications in relation to affairs in Utah, are exceedingly important. Arrangements between Governor Cumming and his associates of the Peace Commission on the one part, and the Mormons on the other, give assurance of an entirely peaceful solution of the Mormon problem. The conditions agreed upon in the conference between Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners, and the Mormon leaders, are, that the troops shall enter the city without opposition; the civil officers are to be allowed to perform their duties without interruption; and an unconditional obedience to the laws on the part of the resident population. On the other hand, all the past offences of the Mormons are to be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation; and all houses are to be closed against strangers, except the ones occupied by the governor and his assistants.—*Wash. Union.*

India.—The latest news from India is by no means encouraging to the English, and the press and people are concurring in the opinion that there is nothing substantial, in the way of pacification, in the oft-reported victories over the rebels. They are set down as mere guerrilla victories, gained at undiscoverable places, over unpronounceable names. Some progress continues to be made in the way of carnage, but very little in the way of rendering the population willing and faithful subjects. Indeed, some of the London papers do not hesitate to predict the eventual and not very distant expulsion of British power from India. Certain it is that the present wasteful and expensive warfare cannot be long maintained.

Mr. Fillmore—The Troy *Whig* says:—"We regret to learn that Hon. Millard Fillmore is suffering from inflammation and consequent weakness of the eyes. So severe is his affliction that he is obliged to forego the pleasure of reading even the current news of the day. We hope this affliction may be but temporary."

Plan to Prevent Duels.—The Vicksburg Whig has a friend, who proposes a new plan for the suppression of dueling, which, if it obtains, will now, hereafter, and forever, put an end to the burning of gunpowder between gentlemen at 10 paces. The arrangement proposes that when a difficulty occurs between two gentlemen, the matter shall be referred to a court of honor, who shall settle it, or decide whether it is necessary to fight or not. In case of the court deciding in favor of a fight, the parties to be compelled to fire till one is killed, and then the other to be arrested and hung for murder.

Origin of the Phrase, "Look a-here, Mister, I'll Lamb you—I will."—In Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," chapter 42, are these words:

"In short, the tumult thickened, and the word began to pass among the more desperate, 'Lamb them, lads, *lamb* them,' a cant phrase of the time, derived from the fate of Dr. Lambe, an astrologer and quack, who was knocked on the head by the rabble in Charles the First's time.

The Washington Union says that "the Administration has its hands full." The Louisville Journal says that one would suppose from the very rapid disappearance of the public money from the National Treasury, that the Administration and all its officers have their hands full.

A young man in New York advertised for a wife. In less than two hours, we are told that eighteen married men sent in that he might have theirs.

We often hear of a man 'being in advance of his age,' but whoever heard of a woman being in the same predicament?

A Fool and his Money.—In the trial of a lottery case in Philadelphia, a victim testified that he had lost by the purchase of tickets over thirty thousand dollars.

Extraordinary Tribute to an Extraordinary Man.—The following curious specimen of sepulchral literature is copied from an old Scotch tombstone:

Here lies the body of Alexander McPherson,
He was a very extraordinary person;
He was two yards high in his stocking-feet,
And kept his accoutrements very clean and neat;
He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo;
He was shot by a bullet,
Plump through the gullet;
It went in at his throat,
And came out at the back of his coat.

Extreme self-lovers will set a man's house on fire, though it were but to roast their eggs.

Bacon.

He who feels his own deficienceis will be a charitable man for his own sake.

Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be spared nor left behind, but they hinder the march.—*Bacon.*

I don't say, Mr. Judge, that the defendant was drunk; no, not by any means. But this I will say: when I last seed him, he was washing his face in a mud puddle, and drying it on a door mat. Whether a sober man would do this I can't say.

MY TREASURE.

Sparkling brightly 'neath my eyes
What upon my bosom lies?
Formed of many gems it seems,
Rubies bright and sapphire gleams;
Shining with a chastened glow,
Through a veil of purest snow,
What this gem of purest grace?
'Tis a little baby face!

BERTHA VON T——

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the "DONALDSON ACADEMY" desire to lease the buildings on Haymount, near Fayetteville, which have been used during the last year by Messrs. Cairns and Robinson, in conducting their School. The Academy is situated conveniently, and the patronage of the school is ample and liberal. Any gentleman who desires to take the situation may address at Fayetteville, until the 1st of September,

W. B. WRIGHT, President
of the Board of Directors.

July 15, 1858. 28-4t

"Following the Drum," by Mrs. Viele; Osceola, by Capt. Mayne Reid; The Yellow Frigate, by Capt. Jas. Grant; Wild Flowers.

Further supplies of Life and Ministry of Spurgeon; Mustang Gray; Bernard Lile; School Books; &c.

July 15. E. J. HALE & SON.

FRESH

Turnip Seed.

"LARGE ENGLISH NORFOLK;"
"White Flat Dutch;"
"Large White Globe;"
"Strap Leaved Red Top Flat;"
"Purple Top Ruta Baga."

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 12. 27-

CONGRESS WATER,

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 12. 27-

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast Teas. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE

July 12. 27-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

KING'S MOUNTAIN AGAIN.—We verily believe that the historical Editor of the Richmond Whig is old Rip Van Winkle himself, or at least his lineal descendant. He and we have had a friendly controversy about the battle of King's Mountain, commencing nearly six months ago, in which six months, if we recollect aright, the Whig has come at us just four times, and its last article, on Thursday last, is in allusion (not in reply) to one of ours of some two or three months ago. He is not "slow and sure," either, but every time he wakes up he seems to be more and more befogged about the matter, until in his last he has clearly given the go-by to the only point in dispute. He says, however, that he is not convinced that "Col. Preston was wrong in his statement that the battle of King's Mountain was fought by men about in equal proportions from the three States."

No, no. It would be hard to make a thorough Virginian confess that any claim set up by a Virginian to any conceivable honor as belonging to Virginia, is unfounded. But there are unmistakable signs that he feels that he and Col. Preston are wrong. See how he states the history of the battle, which he professes to give (from memory) at some length:—

"On the 25th of September, Colonels Shelby and Cleaveland, with two hundred and forty men each, and Colonel Campbell with four hundred, met together, having all the same object in view, at some creek, in North Carolina, whose name we forget; and were there joined by Cols. Sevier and McDowell, with about 160 men each. Considering themselves strong enough to meet Ferguson on equal terms, they began the pursuit. On the night of the 6th of October, they were joined at Gilbert Town, by Colonel James Williams, who brought with him four hundred men, sixty of them having been furnished by Colonel Hambright and Major Chronicle of Lincoln county."

He states, indeed, that Cols. Shelby and Cleaveland were from North Carolina, and Col. Campbell from Virginia; but not a word as to the whereabouts of Sevier, McDowell, and Williams. Well, how does he array the forces?

Virginia, Col. Campbell,	400
North Carolina, Shelby and Cleaveland,	480
Do. part of Williams's men,	60
	— 540
Nowhere, Sevier and McDowell,	320
Do. Williams,	340
	— 660
In all,	1600

Now as we read history, which lies before us, the numbers stood as follows:—

Virginia, Campbell,	400
North Carolina, Shelby,	240
Sevier,	240
Cleaveland, not 240, but	350
McDowell,	160
Williams (part, about)	120
	—1110
South Carolina and Georgia, part of Williams's,	330
In all,	1840

It thus appears that the Whig's history is inaccurate in several particulars. 1st. Cleaveland had 350 men instead of 240. 2d. Sevier had 240 instead of 160. 3d. Williams had 450 instead of 400. 4th. There were 1840 men in all instead of 1600. 5th. 1110 of the 1840 were confessedly from North Carolina, instead of 540 as the Whig says.

Come, come, Mr. Whig, fair play is a jewel. Confess that you have read history to little purpose, and own up at once that Col. Preston was egregiously wrong in claiming equal honor for Virginia and South Carolina as for North Carolina in this glorious achievement, which, according to the Whig, "certainly was the hinge on which the revolution turned."

Having thus corrected some of the mistakes of the Whig's memory, we will add the following closing paragraphs from that paper, as to the manner and results of a victory in which 1105 out of 1125 British and tories were killed, wounded or captured:—

"Perhaps rifle shooting was never shown in such perfection, in any battle, as in this. Ferguson himself was one of the most expert marksmen of his day, and he had trained his men to excel in that species of service. His tories were, likewise, all marksmen, being frontier men. Every man in the American ranks was likewise a rifleman. Ramsay says that the number of men shot in the head, (Ferguson himself being among them,) exceeded all belief. Numbers of these were found dead with one eye shut and the other open, as they had been when they were shot. The riflemen, in some instances, climbed the trees to get a better shot. The battle lasted only one hour and five minutes.

"Cornwallis never recovered from the effects of this blow. It taught him that he was master only of the ground he was on, and that the moment he endeavored to extend his operations, he was in danger of being destroyed in detail. He found himself surrounded by enemies where he had hoped to meet only friends. He immediately decamped and fell back to Camden. The spirit of the Carolinas was revived. In a short time Greene superseded Gates, Tarleton was defeated by Morgan, Marion began to cut up the British parties in the lower country, Sumpter carried terror among their posts in the hills, Pickens kept them in continual alarm on the Santee, and Cornwallis, marching into North Carolina in pursuit of Morgan, left the whole country in his rear in a state of open insurrection."

GOLD.—The California papers state that the receipts of gold at the mint from the mines in that State have fallen off about $200,000 per week since the discovery of the Frazer river mines; and a still greater reduction is anticipated. Estimating a corresponding decrease of receipts at the private establishments, the total deficiency will be $20,800,000 a year.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—This is the season for advertising Schools and Academies, and we are happy to bring to the public notice quite a number of them through our advertising columns, viz: (in the order of their publication:)—

Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensborough, N. C.
Carthage Institute, Carthage, N. C.
Montgomery Academy, Pekin, N. C.
Palmetto Academy, near Bennettsville, S. C.
Laurinburgh Male High School, Laurinburgh, N. C.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
Haywood High School and Female Institute, Haywood, N. C.
Fayetteville Female High School.
Mount Vernon Seminary, Chatham county, N. C.
Camp Hill Institute, Moore county, N. C.
Female Seminary, Rocky Springs, Alexander county, N. C.
Raleigh Female Seminary, Raleigh, N. C.
Female Normal School, High Point, N. C.
Mount Olivet School, Randolph county, N. C.
Ashland Academy, Robeson county, N. C.
Beaver Dam Academy, Marlboro' District, S. C.
Oakland Academy, Robeson county, N. C.

Whilst thus going out of our way, for the sake of the great cause of education, to call attention editorially to advertisements, and wishing the most abundant success to them all, there is one among the above list that we think worthy of special notice. We allude to the Female Normal School at High Point. The leading object of its Reverend founder and proprietor is to assist young ladies of limited means to acquire such an education as will fit them for Teachers. For this purpose all who require it are "credited for the entire amount of their tuition until they can teach and pay it." Their expenses for board are only $6 a month. So that a young lady who desires to enter upon this most honorable and useful occupation can qualify herself for it at a very small present outlay. If this enterprise of the Rev. Mr. Langdon should result in supplying the State more fully with competent native female teachers, (as it manifestly will if fully sustained,) it will have accomplished a great good.

The proprietor will of course be glad to furnish Circulars, with a more full development of his plan, and the mode of its execution, to all applicants.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We learn that there is a very large number of new Students at Chapel Hill this session, which commenced on Thursday last. We have not heard the exact number, but it is believed that there are more than ever before.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—Gen. Jones has retired from the contest for Congress, in place of Mr. Clingman, thus leaving a clear field for Mr. Vance, American, and Mr. Avery, Democrat.

STATE STOCKS.—Considerable sales of N. C. Stocks are reported in New York, on Friday last, at 96¼. Virginia 93.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Myatt's, Wake County, N. C., W. A. Myatt, Esq., P. M. The office is on the route from this place to Raleigh.

POST OFFICE DISCONTINUED.—The Post Office at Melrose, Robeson County, has been discontinued by order of the P. M. General.

The Express is the title of a paper proposed to be published at Edenton, N. C., by Messrs. Davenport & Swank. Mr. Davenport was lately editor of the Newbern Express.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It has been about six weeks since the U. S. war steamer Niagara and the British was steamer Agamemnon sailed from England with the cable on board, to commence, in the middle of the Atlantic, laying the wires for that great work, a telegraph between the two countries. The failure to hear from them has led to strong fears of the failure of the experiment—fears which we think are shown by the following to be probably well founded. This is the first that has been heard from them:—

BOSTON, July 16.—The ship Alice Monroe, which arrived here to-day, reports having met the Niagara on the 28th ult. in latitude 52 deg. 5 min., longitude 33 deg. 15 min. She received from Cyrus W. Field the following intelligence: The fleet experienced very heavy weather, and it took 16 days to reach their destination. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made to lay the cable. In the second attempt, on the 26th ult., they made more than 40 miles, when the communication broke and they returned to the starting point to await the Agamemnon, when they would splice and make another attempt.

The Alice Monroe left the Niagara in the afternoon of the 27th. The weather since has been foggy and unsettled. The fleet, probably, did not meet before the 28th ult. Mr. Field was in good spirits and thought they would succeed. The stormy weather interfered with their operations seriously, and one ship had been slightly damaged. The Niagara machinery worked well. All hands were well.

THE MANIA FOR GOLD.—It might be supposed that a man who had got to California in search of gold, would be satisfied. There is evidently plenty of the metal there, if men will only dig for it. But we see by the last arrival that 8000 persons had left California for the region of new discoveries on Frazer river. Strange, that they should flock to a wilder country, where they must encounter new and severer hardships, with scarcely a probability of finding any richer deposits than in the land they leave. But the truth is, that when a man becomes so restless as to pull up stakes and go to a new country, he can never tell where he will stop. It is the experience of thousands who have gone from North Carolina to the Southern and Southwestern States, who are always ready to sell out and go a little further, to some brighter El Dorado—brighter only because it is seen from a distance.

The departure of the 8000 from California appears to have been of service to those who had sense enough to remain, whatever may be its effect on those who have gone. The price of labor advanced 30 per cent. in San Francisco.

A GREAT BORE.—At Columbus, Ohio, the contractors with the State for an artesian well have bored 1738 feet, without finding water. More than a thousand feet of the distance has been bored through limestone, and it is said that this is a greater thickness than ever before heard of in the geology of the country. It is feared that the work will be a failure.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CLINTON, July 18.

Messrs. Editors:—It may interest many of your readers to know that the annual examination at the Clinton Female Institute closed on Thursday, when the following young ladies received diplomas, viz:—

Miss Clara C. Micks, Miss Susan J. Beaman, and Miss Martha J. Oates, Clinton; Miss Mary S. Humphrey, Onslow; Miss Mary J. McKay, Wilmington.

Gold medals were awarded to the following, viz:—

Miss Margaret J. Ray, Cumberland; Miss Anna M. Kirby, Miss Clara C. Micks, Sampson; Miss Martha J. Oates, Clinton; Miss Mary S. Humphrey, Onslow; Miss Susan J. Beaman, Clinton.

We have seldom seen a more interesting class of young ladies than the graduating class of this year, and they sustained themselves in all the branches of their examination. The closing Concert met the highest expectations of those who had been attracted from a distance, to see if the renown of Mr. Stradella was justified in the performance of his pupils. Much might be justly said in praise of the Faculty, for their untiring industry in laboring to advance their pupils to the highest grade of scholarship; but I will not tax your space to tell the public what is already well known. ONE PRESENT.

SAMPSON POLITICS

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CLINTON, July 18.

The political thermometer in Sampson county bids fair to be as high as the mercury has ranged during our hottest weather. We have four candidates "for Sheriff," viz: J. A. Oates, American, G. W. Crumpler, Isham Royal, Jno. Smith, Democrats. All have personal friends who are intensely interested in their behalf.

Mr. Thos. I. Faison is out against Mr. A. A. McKoy, the regular nominee for the Senate, and Col. G. W. Daughtry is out against F. J. Faison and W. Kirby, Jr., the regular nominees for the Commons. Thus, you see, there are clashing interests through the entire field. The result in the whole affair is involved sufficiently in doubt to work the public mind up to the highest state of interest. The excitement is already very high, and the evening of the election will be a time of most intense anxiety on the part of people and candidates.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

SPRINGFIELD, Richmond Co., July 13.

This settlement has been visited by very heavy rains and high winds which blew down the corn so that much of it cannot be plowed hereafter; many old trees have also been blown down. Corn crops look rather promising. The earth is saturated with wet but no great deal of water is yet on the surface in low places.

Plenty of candidates for senatorial honors in this district, but our Richmond county is contented thus far and we hope till after 5th Aug. next we will remain so.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WADESBOROUGH, July 14.

The Corn and Cotton crops in this section are looking well, and promise an abundant yield, should the season continue favorable. Never have the Cotton and Corn looked better in Anson and Richmond at this season of the year than they do at present.

Gen. A. J. Dargan and Jas. Leak, Esq., both Whigs, are candidates for the Commons in Anson County.

Col. Walter L. Steele is a candidate for the Senate in the District of Richmond and Robeson.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WADESBORO,' N. C., July 1st, 1858.

We have had copious showers for the last ten days and crops have improved considerably, particularly corn. Wheat crops generally are very good—fall or winter oats are good, but spring oats are almost a complete failure.

Davidson.—In Davidson county Benton C. Douthit has announced himself as a candidate for the Senate. In the Commons, the candidates are Henry Walser, Hiram W. Brummel and J. S. Swaim—all Whigs.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

N. C. Road.—Giles Mebane, Esq., of Alamance, and Philemon B. Hawkins, Esq., have been appointed by the Internal Improvement Board to fill vacancies in the Directory of the N. C. Railroad.

Normal College.—The Trustees desire to enlarge the facilities for education, so as fully to meet the increasing demand of the patronage which is offered. With this view it has become necessary to put up additional buildings. To do this will require money. The Conference, at its last session, recommended that fifty thousand dollars be collected. And the Trustees have appointed Rev. John N. Andrews their Agent to collect the amount.—*N. C. Advocate.*

New Post office.—A new post office has recently been established in the southern part of Randolph county, called Page's Station, James Page Postmaster. This office is on the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, 12 miles south of Ashboro', and is served by a tri-weekly mail running from Fayetteville, by the way of High Point, to Salem, and back. There is also a mail twice a week from this office to Troy, Montgomery county, and back.—*Ral. Standard.*

RARE SPORT.—Several of the Governors of the almshouses and other charitable institutions at N. York have been indulging themselves in a rather novel sort of amusement. They got up a boat-race, or regatta, as the more popular phrase is, around Blackwell's Island, which was participated in by the thieves, lunatics, and paupers belonging to the institution. The following were the entries:

Institution.	*Crew.*	*Entry.*
Workhouse boat,	Paupers,	$5
Almshouse boat,	Vagrants,	5
Penitentiary boat,	Thieves,	5
Lunatic Asylum boat,	Madmen,	5
Sweepstake,		$20

The race was around Blackwell's Island, a distance of four miles. After a hard pull, the Workhouse boat, manned by the paupers, came in ahead. There was a large crowd along the shore to witness this most novel of races. The proceedings closed with a dinner at the Lunatic Asylum.

SHOCKING.—The people of Columbus, (Geo.) appear to have borrowed a bad idea from the rowdies of New York. They buried a murderer, who had been hanged, with great ceremony, and every demonstration of respect, having 51 pall bearers, with a large procession of carriages and sympathising people on foot. All this, too, on Sunday. The murderer was a Roman Catholic, and that sect made all this parade over his body.

In Kansas, two weeks ago, Miss Irene Baker, a girl of seventeen, married a man of seventy-five from admiration of one of his political speeches. Thus is a common saying verified—"politics makes strange bed-fellows."

Letter from a Fayetteville visiter at the

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., July 15, 1858.

The number of visiters here was probably 160 when we arrived on Friday night last; since which time there has been a gradual and steady increase—there being now 200 or upwards. As a quiet place for an invalid, there is perhaps no better in all this mountain region, and perhaps as a sequence of this, nine-tenths of the persons here are invalids. Here we meet with persons afflicted with nearly all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Cancerous Affections, all have their representatives here. Pleasure seekers are comparatively few. The Ball Room is open nightly it is true, yet there are not found many to engage in the merry dance or trip it on "the light fantastic toe."

I have just returned from a walk to a high bluff overlooking this hamlet, from whence a very fine view is obtained. To avoid the labor of climbing a rugged path to the summit of the bluff, we made a circuit of about half a mile, and upon standing upon the verge of the precipice found ourselves immediately over the Springs, the hill side being so perpendicular that a single step would have carried us down on top of the houses far below us. What a glorious place for a leap! If Sam Patch had commenced *practising* here, he never would have made the fatal plunge at the time and place where he did.

I have made many pleasant acquaintances here, from several different States, but mostly among Southerners. It is doubtless the case here as at most places of resort, that Southerners know each other intuitively, and, like two drops of water, are easily brought together. Georgia and North Carolina have more representatives here than any other States, and next in order come Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland.

There is one grave and reverend Senator here, who looks like a relic of the past; his attempt (perhaps the first one) at rolling ten-pins the other day, created no little amusement among the by-standers. There are one or two M. C.'s here likewise, and two or three Virginia Circuit Judges.

My own health is decidedly improved since I left home. I tried the Alum water the first day of my arrival, but finding it to produce the very symptoms which I wished to be relieved of, I discontinued it, and have not made use of it since.

Major McL. and myself propose to leave here to-day for Lexington, 17 miles, thence by canal to Lynchburg, where we strike the South Side Railroad. The Natural Bridge is 16 miles from Lexington, and we may visit it in our route if we do not find the mountain staging too tiresome.

Cabarrus County.—"In North Carolina," says the N. O. Delta, in an article about American names, derived from the Old World, "there is a county called Cabarrus. The history of the name and of its naturalization in North Carolina is curious and interesting. The family of Cabarrus is an Aquitanian house of great antiquity. By its own account it is the oldest family in Europe. Cæsar, in his commentaries, when relating his campaigns in Southern Gaul, mentions one of his lieutenants, by name Cabarrus. From him the Aquitanian family claims descent. Since that time the page of history has not, until a comparatively recent period, been adorned with the name. The glories and the genius of the house slumbered for eighteen hundred years, till they were revived in the person of one of the most famous and most beautiful women of the last century.

Mademoiselle Cabarrus became the celebrated Madame Tallien—a woman remarkable for her personal attractions, her brilliant intellect, and the conspicuous part which she played in the bloody drama of the fall of Robespierre. Mr. Cabarrus, her brother, went to Spain, and found employment under the Government of that country. He obtained the confidence of the Ministry and was entrusted with various important missions and offices. When the American Revolution broke out, Cabarrus was employed to take a cargo of arms and ammunition to the struggling colonists. He landed in Wilmington, North Carolina, and after discharging the duty imposed on him, concluded to remain in America. He engaged in business in North Carolina, and made a large fortune; and was at one time Speaker of the House of Commons of that State. It is from him that Cabarrus County takes its name.

When Cabarrus died in North Carolina, he left an immense fortune, which, we believe, reverted to the heirs of his sister, Madame Tallien.

[The name of the Cabarrus here referred to was Stephen. He lived in Chowan County, at or near Edenton.]

DECLINE OF REAL ESTATE.—Philadelphia papers mention that real estate in that city has undergone a decided decline since the panic last Fall. Rents have of course fallen; and the number of houses for sale and rent is greater than at any time for twenty years past. Many lot speculations have failed, purchasers losing what they had advanced.

COTTON PICKING.—Every body knows that in the Southern States there is no difficulty in making plenty of cotton—the trouble is to get force enough to *pick* it after it is made. A Louisiana planter concluded that he would remedy this want by importing *monkeys* to do his picking. A humorous writer tells the result of the story as follows:

"One monkey would pick as much as a nigger, and one nigger could oversee ten monkeys. The monkeys was got and the trial made; the only mistake about it was, instead of one nigger managing 10 monkeys, it took 10 niggers to manage one monkey; so he has giv up experimenting and sticks to the old way of gatherin his crop. Some one says that every man is crazy on some subject."

"Subscriber" is not a sufficiently definite signature to a notice of a marriage. A notice from Randolph County, so signed, is therefore not published.

DIED,

On the 10th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Murchison, Esq., in this county, Mrs. JANE WRIGHT, daughter of the Hon. Jas. Gillespie, of Duplin county, and wife of Isaac Wright, Esq., of Bladen county, in the 74th year of her age, and for more than 50 years a member of the Presbyterian Church. The deceased was no ordinary woman. In her were happily blended rare mental and moral qualities. Notwithstanding impaired health for a number of years, she was ever cheerful, and delighted in nothing so much as contributing to the happiness of others. Kind and conciliatory, she was universally beloved. With her, christianity was an all pervading principle; its beauties were illustrated in her daily walk and conversation. As a shock of corn fully ripe, she has been gathered into the garner of the Lord. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—COM.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to us will be furnished with their accounts during the present month, (except those already dunned;) and we earnestly request a settlement. Every man who means to pay at all, should pay at least once a year.

Persons having accounts against us will oblige us by handing them in for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON

July 5, 1858.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, July 16.

The steamship Arabia has arrived from Liverpool.

Great Britain.—The British revenue last year fell off more than £5,000,000.

The demand for money at London on Friday was very active, at full rates.

A report circulated, that the laying of the Atlantic cable was nearly completed, sent up the shares £300.

Spain.—Concha, Governor General of Cuba, had complained to Spain of English insults to that island. Spain will demand an explanation from England of insulting speeches made in the British parliament.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred on the Erie Railroad to-day at Shin Hollow, 75 miles from here. Two hindmost cars of the Express train for Dunkirk were thrown from the track and down an embankment 30 feet high, killing Louis Lay, of N. O., his wife and child, and two other children, names unknown. Forty-seven others were wounded, some fatally. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 19.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 00	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	4 75 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 60 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	85 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 75 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 35 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	36 a 37

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts equal to the demand.
Cotton—No change.
Flour—Downward tendency.
Corn—We reduce quotation 5 cents.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 17, 1858.

Turpentine, virgin 3 25, yellow 2 85, hard 1 42½. No transactions reported in Spirits. Rosin 1 60 to 5 37½. Cotton, sales of 21 bales, low to strict middl'g, at 11½.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 55 to 4 75 for mixed to good; 4 80 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton market animated and considerable sales at an advance of ½; middling uplands 12¾. Spirits 43½ to 44.

At Cheraw, sales of 104 bales of Cotton at 9 to 11½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.—Steamer Flora McDonald with a large number of passengers and goods for D Murphy, S J Hinsdale, J M Worth & Son, S Edwards, D W Turner, O Houston, A A McKethan, J & D G Worth, Welsh & Weisiger, D & W McLaurin, Miss M A Potter, James Kyle, Jr., J D Nott, Geo McNeill, Mrs M Banks, Deep River Co., H A London.

Lutterloh's Line. July 17.—Str Fanny, with goods for L C Lineberry, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, J W Lett, J H Hall, H Flensbock, Mrs Banks, W C Troy, E J Hale & Son.

BACON AT AUCTION.

4000 LBS. WESTERN SIDES will be sold at Auction, in front of my Store, on Thursday next the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

July 19. 1t

A TURPENTINE STILL WANTED.

ANY person having for sale a GOOD TURPENTINE STILL of 20 to 30 bbls. capacity, with all fixtures, will meet with a chance of disposing of the same at a fair price by calling on the subscriber as early as possible. J. M. WILLIAMS.

July 19. 29-2t

TURNIP SEED.

HANOVER.
RED TOP.
FLAT DUTCH.
RUTA BAGA.
LARGE ENGLISH NORFOLK.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,

July 19, 1858. 29-1lm. Druggist.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN 35 years old and 7 CHILDREN—the oldest 13 years and the youngest about 2 years old. The Woman is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. The two oldest Children are tolerably good House-Servants. They are sold for no fault.

Apply to W. J. ANDERSON.

July 13. 28-2t

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Robeson, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, Three young likely Negroes, to wit: BILL, MEMORY and HENRY, the property of the estate of Neill Regan, dec'd. A credit of Six months will be given and bond and approved security required

JOHN A. DAVIS, NANCY REGAN, } Adm'rs.

July 16, 1858. 29*tf

Carolinian copy, charge adm'rs., and send act. to Messrs. Troy & Fuller, Attorneys.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of HENRY, who says he belongs to John B. Archibald of Beaufort County, and was hired to John Perkins, of South Carolina. The said negro is of dark complexion, 5 feet 10½ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on when taken up dark colored pants, black coat and black hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, July 19. 29tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

LAST CALL

ALL persons indebted to Daniel Clark must certainly pay up by the 10th August next, as after that date all Notes and Accounts not settled will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

R. W. HARDIE, Trustee.

Fayetteville, July 14. 28-tA10

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

60 DOZEN best Ale and Porter. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 12. 27-

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 18. 29*8t

MOUNT OLIVET SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION OF MOUNT OLIVET ACADEMY will commence on Monday the 26th of July, 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University.

Tuition at 7, 10, 12½ and $15 per Session of 21 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for two sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think, cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

D. B. LEACH, JOHN SPINKS,
E. H. PHILLIPS, HARDY BROWN,
M. A. SUGG, ALFRED BROWER,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON, Trustees.

July 17, 1858. 29-*4t

OAKLAND ACADEMY.

IS situated three miles South of Floral College. The Session opened on Monday the 12th inst., under the supervision of Mr. John H. McLean, a gentleman of several years experience in teaching; and we would respectfully solicit parents and guardians to a trial of our School.

RATES TUITION PER SESSION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing,	$ 6 00
Arithmetic, Eng. Grammar, Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	10 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at from $6 to $7. Students charged from time of entering to the end of the Session, except in cases of unavoidable absence.

M. M. McKENZIE, ARCH'D LEACH, E. McCALLUM, } Trustees.

July 13. 29*2t

ASHLAND ACADEMY, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE 4TH SESSION OF THIS HIGHLY FAVORED Institution will commence Monday the 19th of July. The Academy is situated in a moral, healthy, and intelligent community, on the road from Lumberton to Harlleesville. The course of instruction is thorough, embracing all the studies necessary to a high degree of intellectual culture and moral training. Tuition: 6, 9 and $12 per Session. Board in the best of families convenient to the Academy can be had for 6 and $8 per month. The patronage of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited, as we will spare no pains to make our tutilage profitable to them.

D. P. McNAIR, Principal.

July 15, 1858. 29-*4t

BEAVER DAM ACADEMY, MARLBORO' DIST., S. C.

J. L. McCORMIC, Principal.
D. M. McCORMIC, Assistant.

THE Exercises of this School will begin on Monday the 19th inst.—the Session to consist of twenty-two weeks.

The course of instruction will embrace all the studies usually taught in preparing students to enter either of the lower Classes in any of our Southern Colleges, together with such branches of a practical course as may be desired. Especial attention given, throughout the Session, to instruction in Penmanship.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION.

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$ 6 00
Eng. Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, &c.,	8 00
Languages and higher Mathematics,	10 00

Board in the neighborhood at from $7 to $8. Students charged from the time of entering till the end of the Session; no deduction except in cases of protracted absence from unavoidable causes.

July 10, 1858. 29 2t*pd

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A. F. ENNIS, Dentist.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville to the fact that he proposes a temporary stay in this Town. He has had the advantage of Collegiate Instruction in his profession, and will guarantee success in his performances.

For the benefit of the uninformed, a few references are subjoined:

HILLSBOROUGH.

Mr. J. W. WILLBORN, D. D. PHILLIPS, Esq.,
Mr. J. W. GARRARD, Col. WM. McCAULEY.

Below we subjoin from private papers:—

Certificate from the Founder of Wake Forest College.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that Dr. A. F. Ennis is a Dentist, who appears to understand the duties of his profession. He has been employed in my family and has given entire satisfaction.

SAMUEL WAIT.

March 11th, 1858. June 19th, 1858.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying, and without solicitation on the part of Dr. Ennis, that a number of his friends and acquaintances were operated upon during Court week, at Summerville, and all gave willing testimony as to skill in his profession.

R. C. BELDEN.

To conclude, we would say, that we have been in the regular daily practice of Dentistry ever since the close of the Mexican War, about 10 years. Should success favor our efforts here, we will continue visits periodically. Citizens and others are invited to call and examine reference, specimens, &c., for themselves. Charges moderate. Advice gratis. Persons deserving consideration or charity, will not incur any expense, but will be promptly relieved.

Call the the JACKSON HOTEL, Fayetteville.

July 12. 28-2tpd

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.

July 15, 1858 29-*3t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mi

London Porter and Scotch Ale,

FOR SALE by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRee. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE, & SON.

MT. VERNON SEMINARY,
CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE SIXTH SESSION of the Male Department of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in July, and close the last Friday in November.

An Assistant will be employed to take charge of the Primary Department, who has experience in teaching, and others when necessary.

As known to many, our locality offers peculiar inducements to those in the lower counties during the Fall Term, especially during the Summer and Fall months. Our mineral water has lost none of its valuable medicinal properties. Board can be obtained on very reasonable terms.

Board $6 00 per month. Tuition as heretofore, ranging from $5 00 to $15 00, and for expenses $1 00.

Students admitted at any time during the Session, and after two weeks from the opening of the Session charged from time of entrance,—one half payable in advance, and the balance at the close of the term; interest charged in all cases when payment is delayed.

Semi-annual Reports sent to parents and guardians. For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal,
Goldston, N. C.

June 25] 23-6t*

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on the second Monday in July. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, including such branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. A high degree of intellectual culture is not our exclusive aim; moral training and physical development, being indispensable auxiliaries to a well cultivated mind, likewise receive their due share of attention. None need come expecting to be indulged in vicious or indolent habits: such will not be permitted to remain.

TERMS.

Primary English,	$ 8 00
Higher English and Arithmetic,	12 50
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 50
Contingent per scholar,	50

Students will be charged from time of entering to end of the Session: no deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes. Board in good families in the village and vicinity at seven to nine dollars per month. CLEMENT DOWD, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1858. 19*6t

CAMP HILL INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session will open the first Monday, 5th July. Tuition:—

English Elementary,	$ 7 50
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic	12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics	15 00

The new Academy here is well arranged for the comfort of Students. The locality is elevated and exceedingly pleasant. Students coming here may expect my undivided attention. Board can be had in the immediate neighborhood for $6 and $7 per month, of the best quality. The citizens moral, and good society in the settlement. For information address the subscriber at Long Street, Moore county.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.

June 22, 1858. 23-3t*

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE HAYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL and FEMALE INSTITUTE, the former under the supervision of A. R. BLACK, A. M., and the latter under the supervision of P. C. SHAW and LADY, will commence their 3d Sessions the 2d Monday of July next.

For particulars address the undersigned or either of the teachers at Haywood.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

June 14, 1858. 20-6w*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the C. F. Navigation Company, for a Certificate of 15 Shares of Stock, standing on the books of said Company in the name of Jas. Mebane. The Certificate for said Stock has been lost.

GILES MEBANE, Ex'r.

July 2. 25-4t*

LOST.

A CERTIFICATE of two shares of Stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, issued by said Company to Apphia Taylor, has been lost. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Certificate, as application will be made for a new certificate by

ALLEN YOUNG, Adm'r
of WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

July 1, 1858. 25-4w*

KEEP UP STEAM.

WHAT TIME O' DAY IS IT?

JUST time to go down to Reuben's and take a drink before the cars leave. Why, I thought Reuben's was closed. Well it has been for a short time owing to some aspirant for office having a little brief authority who exerted himself to injure every one who would not fall in with his whims and go it blind. Make haste, I see the Engine has got up steam, we had better put on a little in haste or we will be left. Well, well, here is your health; thank you. Well, here is to old Fayetteville and the Western Rail Road. Good.

I am very glad the Magnolia Saloon is opened again. The fact is, ever since it has been closed, I could not find a place where I could enjoy a drink like I could there; I tell you my friend, the Magnolia Saloon is like the beautiful tree which it derived its name from. Although Frost and Winter may chill and strip it of its loveliness for a short season, yet, it will put forth and flourish and refresh the traveller on his weary journey.

The Subscriber takes this method of thanking the public for their unprecedented liberality, and asks for a continuance, and would inform them that he has aroused and shaken off the dew drops that glittered on his garments and is prepared to furnish any who may call (for the money) with cool, refreshing, stimulating ingredients. He will keep constantly on hand, the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c, &c., which he will sell either by wholesale or retail. Also, Segars, Pickles, Sardines, Crackers, and a superior article of Spiced Oysters. He would call particular attention to one fact, and to a rule which will be strictly adhered to—he will not keep open or furnish any thing from his bar on the Sabbath day.

R. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account are requested to come forward at once and make payment of the same or they will find them in the hands of an officer.

R. JONES.

July 3, 1858. 25*4t

NEW DRY GOODS.
W. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale:—

Extension Skirts; Checker'd Dusters;
Head Dresses; Robes A'Quille;
Crape De Espainge; Black Barege;
White Barege; White Italian Crape;
Black English Crape; Bonnet Ribbons;
White Silk Fringe; White Lisle Fringe;
White Marseilles; Lisle Tassels;
Paper Cambric: Elastic bl'k Belts, jet fasten'g,
Fancy Belts, pearl fastening;
Enameled Leather Belts, new style;
Whalebone; Rattan; and Skirt Cotton Cord;
Agate and other Buttons.

Fayetteville, July 5, 1858. 25*3w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

NOTICE.

THE CANDIDATES for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and the Candidates for the office of Sheriff, by agreement will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Carver's Creek,	Cumberland Co.,	July	12th.
" Black River,	"	"	"	13th.
" Flea Hill,	"	"	"	14th.
" Lock's Creek,	"	"	"	15th.
" Cedar Creek,	"	"	"	16th.
" Gray's Creek,	"	"	"	17th.
" Quewhiffle,	"	"	"	22d.
" 71st District,	"	"	"	23d.
" Rockfish,	"	"	"	24th.
" Barbecue,	Harnett	"	"	26th.
" Upper Little River,	"	"	"	27th.
" Stewart's Creek,	"	"	"	28th.
" Grove,	"	"	"	29th.
" Neill's Creek,	"	"	"	30th.
" Buckhorn,	"	"	"	31st.

At which times and places the several Captains will please order their Companies to parade.

June 15, 1858. 20-

TO
Turpentine Distillers and others.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day engaged Mr. LEONARD BELLINGRATH, Sr., who is well known as a first rate Copper-Smith, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Copper-smithing with despatch, such as Turpentine Stills; Copper, Steam and Water Pipes; Pumps; Iron Smoke Stacks, and all other Copper and Sheet Iron works. Repairing of all kinds of Copper-smith work, attended to. All orders promptly attended to.

M. A. BAKER,
Opposite the Post Office.

☞ The highest price paid for old Copper by

M. A. BAKER.

June 16. 20tf

MOREHEAD.
GAEAT SALE OF LOTS ON A CREDIT!

ON the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. Shephard's Point Land Company.

June, 1858. 21 ts.

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed all his notes and accounts in the hands of Duncan McIntyre for collection. *All persons* indebted to him, who do not come forward by the 1st of August and pay up or confess judgment, will after that date find their papers in the hands of an officer.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., April 25, 1858. 8-3m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Baggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853 tf-89

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Works

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 12tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

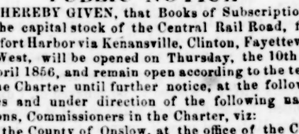
P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

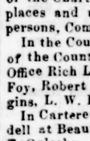
JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf



J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. P. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tfJa

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 28. 62-

From the Memphis Morning Bulletin, May 27, 1858.

DR. GILBERT:—We invite attention to the card announcing the resumption of practice here by Dr. Samuel Gilbert, in conjunction with his son Dr. S. T. Gilbert. To those of our old citizens who have been familiar with the remarkable medical career of Dr. G., in his peculiar line of practice, nothing is needed to inspire them with confidence in his success in treating the class of diseases for the cure of which he has attained so wide a celebrity. It will be seen that he is now associated with his son, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT,

After an absence of several years, engaged in the successful prosecution of his Profession, especially in the cities of New York and New Orleans, has returned to

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

And is now prepared to treat

CHRONIC DISEASES,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Owing to the fact of his having procured the assistance of his son, Silas T. Gilbert, M. D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and who has had ample professional experience in the cities of New York and Charleston, patients will be now treated on more favorable terms than heretofore.

☞ SLAVES will be boarded, lodged and treated for $1,50 per day.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, peculiar to females,

CANCERS,
TUMORS,
ULCERS,
SYPHILIS, Etc

During Dr. Gilbert's absence from this section of the Union, certain persons have, to the great detriment of many of those who have employed them, attempted to imitate him, professing to have a thorough knowledge of his remedies and mode of treatment. The public is hereby notified that Dr. Gilbert has no specific remedy for any disease; that his success has been almost wholly owing to *his personal skill and experience.* The judicious use of caustic applications requires fully as much professional sagacity and experience as does the successful use of surgical instruments.

☞ Pamphlets of Testimonials, etc., for gratuitous distribution, may be had on personal application, or by addressing DRS. S. & S. T. GILBERT,

330 Main st., Greenlaw's Building

July 2, 1858. 27*& s wlm-pd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Polly Pitman vs. Willis Pitman, Allen Pitman, Thomas Martin and wife Emily J., and others, Heirs at Law of Silas Pitman.

Petition for Dower, in Vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that Allen Pitman, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is made according to the statute in such cases made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Allen Pitman, to appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry F. Pitman, Guardian of the minor heirs of William H. Ashley, vs. William Price.

Attachment Levied on the Legal and Equitable Interest of William Price in and to a Tract of Land lying in the County of Robeson, on both sides of Aaron Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Joseph Thompson, John S. Rowland, David McKellar and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Price, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

24*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

William H Willis vs. C. W. Crawford.

Original Attachment Levied on Houses and Lot at Robeson Institute.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Houses and Lot levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Houses and Lot.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Amos Butler vs. Obadiah Butler.

Original Attachment,—Henry F. Pitman summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Obadiah Butler, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

John Taylor vs. C. W. Crawford.

Attachment Levied on a Tract or Parcel of Land at or near Robeson Institute, adjoining the lands of Arch'd S. McMillan, William Davis and others, it being the same upon which Dr. Duncan Smith now resides, containing one acre, more or less.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Land levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

IN the salubrious climate of Western North Carolina, surrounded by the most magnificent and picturesque mountain scenery, abounding with water of the purest and most refreshing quality.

T. L. TROY and wife propose to open a FEMALE SEMINARY at Rocky Springs, near York Collegiate Institute, in Alexander County, on the 12th of July next. The place is thought to be eminently adapted for such an institution, being in a retired place, yet in the heart of a dense population of honest, industrious and intelligent people, who take a lively interest in the promotion of Education.

The location is 18 miles West of Statesville, 18 miles East of Wilkesborough, and 5 miles North of Taylorsville. Mr. Troy has had 8 or 10 years experience in teaching. His wife is a graduate of Greensborough Female College, and has had some experience in teaching.

No pains will be spared in the instruction and moral training of scholars placed in their care, and the kindest attention paid to their wants and necessities.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at $6 per month, without any extra charges.

Tuition in English Branches from $6 to $15 per Session; Music, on Piano or Guitar, $20; Painting, in Water Colors, $6; Worsted Embroidery $6; Wax Fruit and Flowers $6 each; French $8. Other Ornamentals at reasonable prices.

Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session.

For further information address the Principal, York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, N. C.

June 30, 1858. 25*tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified at May Term 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Robeson as Administrator on the estate of Edmund McQueen, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those holding claims against the estate to present them within the time required by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery

SUSAN A. McQUEEN,
JAMES D. McQUEEN

Lumberton, N. C., June 14, 1858.4 25 3t*

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Fayetteville, in February 1857, my Negro Man ADAM. He is about 20 years old, say 5 feet 6 inches high, and of light complexion. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in N. C., and a reward of $50 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any one, who may be harboring said Slave. He is supposed to be lurking about A. McLean's, Esq., in Harnett Co., or about Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland

WM. S. MALLETT.

Texas, July 1, 1858. 25*4t

Pekin, July 1, 1858.
To all persons to whom I am Indebted.

YOU will horeby take notice, that I have been arrested and confined in Salisbury Jail, in the county of Rowan, at the instance of some of my creditors, and having given bail, I shall appear at the Court House in the Town of Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, and in the State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors in the State of North Carolina.

27*3tpd] C. JORDAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, are non-residents of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot are non-residents of this State, Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday